

The Sun

WILLIAM M. LAFAYETTE

SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, Per Month, \$1.00
DAILY, Per Year, \$10.00
SUNDAY, Per Year, \$2.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, \$12.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month, \$1.00
Postage to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

PARTS—Kiosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have special notice given, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Kellar Injunction.

Since the second injunction issued by Judge KELLAR in West Virginia has been the subject of so much comment, mostly so passionate as to be mistaken, we will give the points of it. The West Virginia strikers are endeavoring by every possible method to injure their neighbor, a certain coal company. Reviewing the outrages they have visited upon the company and its employees, Judge KELLAR forbids them:

To prevent by menaces, threats, or any character of intimidation, the employees of said mines from going to or from the mines or from mining;

To enter upon the property of the mine owners for the purpose of holding meetings to prevent laborers from working at the mines;

To assemble near the mines in such numbers as to intimidate miners. The purpose of this restraining order, says Judge KELLAR, is to prevent all "unlawful combinations and conspiracies" from interfering with the business of mining. There is nothing in it of oppression of one man in another's behalf. It is purely protection for laborers against molestation and threats. It is of the essence of justice. Without a shield of law equally potent there would be no such thing as liberty in the industrial world.

The Tendency Toward Medievalism.

We print to-day the text of the letter of Bishop HUNTINGTON of the Episcopal Church of Central New York, in which he rebukes his clergy for introducing unfamiliar and unbrotherly "irregularities" in the hours and order of Sunday morning worship. It is a very significant utterance because it seems to strike a blow at the so-called Ritualistic party, or the party of his Church which is approximating to Rome in its doctrine and practice.

The special practice against which the Bishop inveighs, as a "novel fashion" contrary to the "general usages for generations past," is the early morning service, "somewhere between 5 and 10 o'clock." This service is a feature distinctive of the Ritualistic or "Catholic" school, and it is held at so early an hour in order that there may be the "fasting communion" upon which that school of Episcopalians insists. The Bishop, however, does not put his objection to it so much on the ground of doctrine as on the confusion produced by the "new arrangement." A "fraction of the congregation is invited" to attend this very early service and the rest excuse their neglect to go to church on the plea that "they don't know what is going on." Summing up his objections, he tells his clergy that "mischief is worked if the three great offices, the litany, morning prayer and the Holy Communion," are made distinct.

This very notable episcopal rebuke at a time when the tendency in the Episcopal Church in the direction reprobated is strong and is steadily increasing in momentum is akin to that uttered by a Jesuit writer in the Roman Catholic magazine, the *Messenger*. This writer, the Rev. HENRY WOODS, so far from giving approval to the "Catholic" party of the Episcopal Church, has only reproach for it because of its "insincerity." In a closely logical paper he undertakes to prove that this party, in its "reserved sacrament," its doctrine of the Real Presence, its administration of the viaticum and use of incense, is doing violence to the law and doctrine of its Church unmistakably laid down. The authority to which Ritualists appeal for justification is the first Prayer Book of EDWARD VI., 1549, but that authority, he contends, belongs only to the old order, and "Episcopalians have no more right to appeal to it" than to the ancient Missals and Pontificals. To the Ritualist cry that "we are Catholics and therefore may enjoy Catholic customs," he replies that they cannot enjoy these without offending against the plain doctrine and rules of their Church, and that, consequently, they are in a false and indefensible position.

We refer to this argument, without describing it in its detailed statement, merely as indicative of the Roman Catholic attitude toward the party of the Episcopal Church against which Bishop HUNTINGTON inveighs so significantly. The nearer they get to Rome—and some of them have got so near as to accept or at least to desire the Papal sovereignty—the more they seem to invite Roman Catholic reproach, gently worded though it may be, on their inconsistency, their "insincerity," and their self-stultification. "Let them choose which they please," says this Jesuit critic, "but let them not be lawless;" "you can't have your cake and eat it;" "in other words, contradictions cannot coexist."

The rebuke of Bishop HUNTINGTON, however, is not likely to be effectual in restraining the clergy to whom it is administered. The "irregularities" so offensive to him and so injurious to the Episcopal Church, in his estimation, are due to a conviction devoutly and even passionately held by them that the Holy Communion, or "the Supper of the Lord," as it is described in the Thirty-nine Articles, is a veritable sacrifice and not a bare commemoration of CHRIST'S death; or, to use the words of a Ritualist tract in defense of the reservation of the Holy Eucharist, "the body of our Lord is a true object of worship." That is, they believe in the Real Presence; and that

their numbers and their relative strength in the Episcopal Church are increasing ominously is indisputable. The popular tendency, too, seems to be toward a splendor of ritual which has its justification only in the conception of a sacrifice at the altar.

We do not refer to the criticism of this Jesuit to express any opinion on the merits of the subject discussed, but simply to call attention to a significant expression of the spirit of the Church of Rome. Instead of defending the Ritualists, he joins the Low Church party in condemning them as religious outlaws. If you want to be Catholics, he tells them in plain speech, you will have to get out of your Church and go over to Rome squarely and unreservedly. Dr. DE COSTA, who made that transfer of his religious allegiance a few years ago, has lately written a book which follows substantially the same line of argument, and he is one of a very considerable number of Episcopal clergymen, both here and in England, who have reached the same conclusion; yet the great body of the increasingly numerous Ritualistic clergy remain and they are stout in defending their position as sustained by the rules, rubrics and doctrines, usages and traditions of the Episcopal Church. Those who fall away are relatively few.

Meantime splendor of ritualism, with all its symbolic implications, is a feature of the Episcopal churches which seems most to satisfy the popular taste or religious conviction of this time. Bishop HUNTINGTON to the contrary notwithstanding, even in Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian churches ritualistic features have been introduced. The religious tendency is toward medievalism; but at present it seems to get its impetus very frequently from aestheticism merely, rather than from any new and deep religious conviction.

The Source of the Iowa Platform.

When the importance of the Iowa Republicans' demand for "tariff revision" is weighed by the side of the circumstances that originally produced it, it is found to be light rather than heavy. Here we think is a history of its birth and career:

Some time back some profound philosopher in anti-monopoly surveyed the national field of industry and observed a tariff upon some of the great staples in the production of which the "trusts" had a part. He concluded that the tariff makes the trust. The catchy phrase in which his conclusion was expressed was wafted throughout the country. It got into the platform of the great parties, even into the Republican platform of the stalwart State of Iowa, and, having once got there, when the party reassembled on Wednesday last to start the campaign of 1902, the leaders concluded that the job of getting it out would be unprofitable. So there it is, to the extent of a demand for "any modification of the tariff which may be required to prevent it affording a shelter to monopoly."

Let us suppose the Iowa platform in force, and the tariff upon articles in making which the trusts flourish abolished. Then unless the trust-nurturing industries are killed utterly, the trusts will be pretty sure to survive.

Curiously enough, this deliverance of the Iowa Republicans calls up for contrast the late Democratic harmony meeting at Nantasket Beach. It was there, we believe, that the logic of the kill-trust-kill-trust scheme proved too shaky for the intellects of the Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. That twice Democratic candidate for President dismissed it with contempt.

The idea that BRYAN thus put aside as too shallow for usefulness is not likely to be pressed for long by the restless economists who have introduced it into the Republican Congressional campaign, or to be adopted by the Republican National Convention when in 1904 it begins the task of guarding and prolonging our industrial repose and prosperity.

The Proposed Fiscal Reform in China.

According to the latest telegrams from China, an attempt is likely to be made to substitute a duty payable in a lump sum at the port of entry for the *likin*, or inland transit dues, which hitherto have constituted an almost insuperable obstacle to trade with the interior of the Empire. The Imperial Government favors the change, and undoubtedly would gain by it, and now we are told that the great Yangtze Viceroy, who have long resisted the proposal, have been persuaded to assent to it. It remains to be seen whether the scheme is workable, in view of the multitude of the officials for whom the abolition of the *likin* would mean a loss of occupation.

As we have previously pointed out, the duty on imports levied in the treaty ports under the treaties of 1858 was calculated on a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* basis. But the fall in silver exchange since that date, and the consequent rise in the silver prices of imports, had by the middle of last year reduced the average duty to something over 3 per cent. By the sixth article of the peace protocol, the tariff was raised to an effective 5 per cent., and collection under this rate was begun in November. Foreign goods have since had to pay this import duty of 5 per cent., and also a preliminary transit pass duty of 2½ per cent.; that is to say, 7½ per cent. in all before they could start for the interior. The ultimate cost of laying down the goods in one of the provinces not contiguous to the sea depends upon the exactions of the men at the *likin* barriers, which are numerous, and also upon other irregular charges levied here and there on the way. It should be understood that, under existing arrangements, if a merchant takes goods under a pass to a particular place, say five hundred miles inland, he must sell there, as his transit pass is ineffective for any other place, though there may be no demand for his goods in the local market.

With the hope of extirpating the whole system of obstruction and extortion, the British Commissioner, Sir JAMES MACLAY, has proposed, in lieu of all inland transit duty, a "supplementary commutation" of 7½ per cent., leviable at the port of entry, so that the total

charge for laying down foreign goods at any point in the interior of China shall be no more than 15 per cent. As we have said, the Peking Government would gladly accept such a commutation, and it has offered, in return therefor, to abolish all internal taxation, whether imperial, provincial, local or municipal, on merchandise and produce, whether native or foreign, and whether intended for import or for export. The assent of the Yangtze Viceroy to the plan has probably been secured by agreement to give them certain allowances out of the proceeds of the 15 per cent. import duty by the way of compensation for the income lost through abolishing the *likin*.

On the face of things, then, it looks as if the worst impediment to trade with China is about to be swept away. The foreign merchants, however, who have lived for some time in the treaty ports are sceptical upon the subject, and one of them, Mr. LITTLE, a member of the China Association of Shanghai, has published a pamphlet in which he argues, not only that the innovation is impracticable, but that it would benefit the foreign merchant less than would a simplification of the present transit pass system. He believes that, if the higher officials now consent to the change proposed, it is because they hope for a larger income from the higher import duties on the one hand, while on the other they mean to devise plans for continuing the old internal imposts under new names and by new methods. It is pointed out that the abolition of the *likin* would throw vast armies of officials out of employment, and the sudden dislocation would almost certainly cause a serious political outbreak. As to the economical effect of the proposed change, Mr. LITTLE draws attention to the fact that the abolition of the *likin*, if it could be carried out, would free from burdens, not only imports, but also native produce, and thus cheapen native productions, such as yarns and piece-goods which compete with imports of the same nature. He advocates, as at once more feasible and more useful, certain reforms of the *likin* system which, he thinks, the officials could be prevailed upon to accept. For instance, the exhibition of a transit pass should make it possible to sell goods anywhere in the interior, instead of limiting their market to a particular place. Then, again, the number and locality of the *likin* stations should be fixed, the number of employees regulated and their salaries not only definitely stated, but paid. In this way the possibility of inordinate exactions might be materially lessened, especially if the control of the *likin* system were transferred to the Imperial Maritime Customs Administration.

There is no doubt that this tariff question lies at the core of the Chinese problem. With a proper fiscal system, the Peking Government could pay the whole Boxer indemnity in a single year. The revenue now nominally collected from the Chinese nation, believed to number some 420 millions, is 105 million taels, or about 130 millions of yen—if we give the tael a reasonable specie value. On the other hand, the revenue collected in Japan, with its 43 millions of people, is 100 million yen, and the Japanese make no complaint of excessive taxation. If the same rate per capita held in the two empires, China ought to pay some 1,500 million yen annually into the Treasury, or nearly twelve times what she pays at present. The extension of simple and honest methods of collection, however, from maritime customs to inland transit dues would in China prove a task of enormous difficulty.

The Blue "Pants" of the Old Guard.

For years it has been no small part of our duty and joy to watch the brilliant and masterly marches, reviews and campaigns of those free companies of warriors whose valor and uniforms have lighted up a hundred fields and have won praise from lovely lips in a hundred ball-rooms. Along the Sacred Way of memory tramps or clanks the triumph. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, delighting and dazzling with a hundred splendid, many-colored garbs, a vision of spontons and spurs, one vast battle scene, gallops past with its train of hansom or looks undauntedly into the mouths of a whole battery of pocket pistols. The Worcester Continentals bring back the proudest days of the Revolution and New England Rum. The Putnam Phalanx of Hartford stalks with its full quota of stately legs, those legs which are the despair of the sculptor and the happiness of the tailor; the cedars of Lebanon and the columns of the Parthenon in trousers. Nor can we forget the treasure of New York, the wonder of the world, our own Old Guard. Where is it not known and loved? Old Guard travels much but its fame has travelled farther. It never dies and never surrenders; and neither its discipline nor its digestion can be surpassed.

We consider it an honor to receive and a pleasure to comply with a semi-official request to publish the following vivid account of a brilliant event:

—OLD GUARD'S BIG DANCE.
—Military and social functions in the honor of the famous Old Guard of New York, at Sea Girt, N. J.
—Hundreds of invitations were issued for the grand military and social in honor of the Old Guard, New York's crack old military organization, who have been out of the city for some time, and who were on duty at the State of the State camp, and who were themselves not only good old Guardians, but known all over the world for their good fellowship and "old sure shots" and done great work at the camp. In the shooting contests for the cups offered by Capt. CHARLES HURSTON of the Old Guard, the ballroom at the famous Avon Inn, by the sea, was beautifully decorated with Old Guard. Full military band from State camp furnished the music. Many beautiful, well-gowned women and prominent people and military guests were present in full uniform. It was a grand night, which will long be remembered by the guests. The dancing lasted until long after midnight, and the guests of the hotels and cottages and those present will long remember the Old Guard of New York, in their white coats and blue pants which are their full uniform under the command of Major S. ELIAS BURTON. Will return to New York to-morrow after this most enjoyable summer outing, with lasting remembrance of the kind hospitality of the National Guard of the State of New York.

The members of the Old Guard are

"old sure shots," sure enough, and there can be no shadow of doubt that they "done good work" in the shooting contests. They are not the men to quail before a ball. New Jersey will long remember and New York can never forget or cease to love these good old Guardians in their white coats and blue "pants."

"O, the sword and the sabre and the sharp, sharp lance."
O, the white, white coats and the blue, blue "pants."

The Sheriff Street Riot.

JOSEPH seems to have been resolved by the reports upon it into this:

Somebody whose spirit of mischief was doubtless heightened by racial prejudice attacked the procession with missiles. This act, rendered so peculiarly offensive by the fact that it was made upon a party of mourners right-fully entitled to entire respect and deference, roused the latter to anger that broke loose in retaliation. The extra police called to the spot found a tumult which they had no other duty than to suppress; and if that was executed roughly, it was because there was no other way to deal effectively with the situation.

The indignation of the Jews, with which the entire community must sympathize, cannot justly be directed against the police. It will find its only proper mark in the miscreants who started the trouble. It is in order to find them and to make of them the severest example possible.

The Gun and Its Enemy.

In that terrible struggle, the contest for supremacy between gun and armor, armor has made a spurt, and perhaps it leads the gun. A few weeks ago the gun had jumped to the front. A short time and it may be there again.

Lieutenant DAVIS's new process for hardening steel strikes the lay mind with peculiar force. He is the first to make use of the insurmountable force of electricity. With the help of that he drives carbon, the hardening element, deeper into the metal plate than could any other process. It looks like a brilliant achievement on the part of Lieutenant DAVIS, of great advantage to the country.

The Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition.

The return to civilization of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition before it had been in the Arctic regions a year will be a rare event even those who had not expected large results from this elaborate and very costly enterprise. The avowed purpose was to reach the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land, returning probably over the ice and by boat to the east coast of Greenland, where a large quantity of supplies was to be landed by the steamer *Belgica*. The expedition, however, did not reach even the threshold of the region where its real work was to begin. It carried out the preliminary task of planting three supply stations in the northeast part of Franz Josef Land, but it did not get outside the region that in all its larger features has been well studied and mapped by the British expedition under JACKSON and the Italian party under the Duke of the Abruzzi.

In 1900 a small sledge party of Italians in this very region pushed north to within 230 miles of the pole, the highest point yet reached; 21.85 statute miles nearer the pole than the point attained by NANSEN in 1895. But the sledge expeditions of the Baldwin party did not even go as far north as the winter quarters of the Italians.

It would seem that Mr. BALDWIN's effort to establish three supply stations to the north of his winter quarters in south Franz Josef Land was too successful, if the cable report is correct that the "enormous deposits of condensed food" planted in the north so far diminished the reserve stock of food that the explorer could not "imperil the expedition," even by waiting for the supply steamer that was coming to him. Experience has shown that a steamer can reach south Franz Josef Land in any year. At the very time that BALDWIN started homeward his supply ship was leaving Norway for his camp, and they passed one another on the journey. The supply vessel doubtless reached its destination, where it was found that there was nobody to supply; for the explorers, bag and baggage, had left the Arctic. It is one of the most surprising episodes in the history of polar enterprises.

Mr. BALDWIN is reported as saying that the houses and stores now in Franz Josef Land "will afford the means for a large polar dash in 1903." But the men to make this dash happen to be in Europe. Sledge expeditions toward or to the North Pole must travel in the early part of the year, if at all. Any attempt late in the year would mean spending the long winter night on the ice of the Arctic Ocean, which is impossible. If Mr. BALDWIN's "dash to the pole" is going to occur, it will have to be deferred till 1904, because he cannot even reach his base in south Franz Josef Land before July or August of next year.

The best work in the more northern parts of the Arctic area has been achieved by very small parties. The record of the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition seems to show that something more is required for success in polar endeavor than an enormous outfit of men, dogs and supplies.

We have received on a postal card this remarkable attack upon the Italians, written in foreigner's English and in a hand apparently more Italian than German:

—TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir, I read in Italian newspapers that MORRIS, a banker of New York, has agreed for a most unnecessary subscription the annoying and useless Campaign, which was lost by the thoroughgoing and dangerous want of will of the Italian. Half a million francs! Is it necessary that American money goes this way? We lose by the Italian immigrants, that dangerous and enormous class of people, already more than by the Chinese, and now this scandalous gift! Should not American Statesmen have an eye upon such doings? YOURS, A. A.

Our correspondent who takes such little interest in the Campaign need not be worried about Mr. MORRIS's subscription. The report of that was on poorer foundation. But he calls attention to the very interesting fact that to-day the Italians are performing

more labor in the great works of enterprise and improvement that are being executed throughout the country than people of any other nationality. The national debt to the Irish for their labor years ago is well-known. The Italian workman is at present one of the mainstays of American industry.

A few weeks ago the millennium was positively to appear in Binghamton and some members of a Millite sect waited for the great day there. Perhaps a residence in Binghamton reconciled them to the temporary continuance of the world. Now the coming of the millennium lamb and lion is foretold in another quarter. A Warsaw baby of three months prophesies a great war in 1903 and the millennium year in 1905. No doubt a child of three months or three weeks or three days is just as clear-sighted a soothsayer as a diviner of ninety. The seeds of time decline to grow in the manner that look into the future. Out of the mouth of babes and sucklings, but for our pain we are unable to be impressed by the infant phenomenon of the Polacks. Why, our old friend MERLIN prophesied with much distinctness and success three and perhaps six months before he was born.

A number of "publicans," including "some of the ablest men in the ranks of the La Follette faction as well as men who have fought the Governor for years," according to the *Chicago Inter Ocean*, have published this address:

—TO THE REPUBLICANS OF WISCONSIN: The next Legislature is to choose a United States Senator. It is for us to call your attention to the valuable services Senator J. C. SPOONER has rendered to the nation and the Republican party. In all the serious problems which have confronted the nation since the war with Spain, his statesmanship, his oratory and his mind have been foremost in championing and solving the vexing problems of national import. The success which has attended his efforts reflects not only glory and credit upon the nation, but the State as well. His ability and services place an imperative demand upon the people of Wisconsin to re-elect Senator SPOONER to the Senate.

We do not believe the issues which are involved in the State campaign obtain in the reelection of Senator SPOONER. He is of national importance. The failure of Republicans of Wisconsin to return him to the Senate would be a sad reflection upon the party and would bring upon our people the universal criticism of the entire nation.

We are glad to see that Wisconsin is beginning to join with the rest of the country in desiring that JOHN COIT SPOONER shall remain in the United States Senate in the name of the Republican party.

—We saw down upon Chicago River.
Bright, bright away.
There's where with joyous heart and liver
The world is glad to live.

The whitest virtue is the oddest mark. For reasons unknown a corps of columnarists delights to asperse that spring of clearness and fount of fragrance, the Chicago River. "Will you have a solid cube of the river?" ask the liars. "It is afire." "It has 365 distinct smells for every day in the year," and so on. Not long ago the pure stream was purified still more; flushed with the crystal waters of the drainage canal. Yet the liars continue to impregnate their immortal souls. Now they are pretending that persons who are lucky enough to live by the banks of the beautiful, the beautiful river, feel no more in it and sell the catch for soap. The Chicago is so limpid and cleansing that it washes soap and water; and yet it is so buoyant that strong men can stand on it. A marvelous and malignant river.

Yesterday was a day of disappointments in trotting. At Cleveland the test that was to show whether The Monk could beat The Abbot did not come off. The race at Hartford was not decisive, through the unfortunate accident to Borah before he or Lord Derby had been pushed to the limit of speed. The fastest trotter of the year has not yet revealed himself and The Abbot retains his laurels.

We are glad to note that on the day before at the great Circuit meeting at Columbus the judges had struck a blow in behalf of the trotting track by suspending the pacer Eldorado and his driver, after one of the most bare-faced jobs that has been attempted of recent years. Neither the track nor the brigade of drivers, however, is so poor in paces as to justify the failure of expelling both horse and man.

We love everybody in the long procession of hearty contentions in the special favorite to-day is Mrs. DEBORAH SILLIMAN of Easton, Conn. She has a good old name and has worn it long. Friday she was 92 years and 6 months old and gave a party. She drove a pair of horses and scorns to let her coachman take the reins. She keeps him for the future. Some day she may not be equal to the task and joy of steering those steeds, but that day is not going to come just yet a while. We knew a chap of 90 who could climb a tree and a chap of 98, stone-deaf, who insisted in the pig-headed pride of his youth upon walking on the railroad track every clear day; but we never knew before and can't sufficiently honor a lady of 102½ who can drive a span of horses. Time has any bowels, he will keep his information, and the headline of the road where Mrs. DEBORAH SILLIMAN delights to drive.

The Taxpayer's Tax.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Kindly lend the aid of your great paper to correct an unjust law of the State of New York. It should raise her income tax to over 20 per cent. of a person's income there would be a revolution at once; but we patient Americans in New York suffer a tax on personal property that under the present market rate of interest, takes over 50 per cent. of our income each year. Our only protection being falsehood or investment in low rate government bonds or by deposit in savings banks at an almost equally low interest. For example, by patient toil and a life of frugality, a man saves \$5,000. At market rates he will receive \$200 per year. The personal property tax will take over one-half his income. What can he do? Personal property is unobtainable. It may be lost or stolen, and where it exists in the form of stocks or bonds its value may be lost in one night. It has in its very nature an uncertainty that justifies a demand that if personal property is taxed at all it ought to be taxed at a different rate than that imposed on real estate. "Can you list your property?" is the unjust and incorrect system of taxation? Every one admits that the present method of taxation is unjust, but no one seems to have an adequate remedy. A. A.

New York, July 28.

The Attack on the Rabbi Joseph Prosser.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The most disgraceful feature of the unbecoming attack on a funeral procession by rowdies in the employ of R. H. & Co. is the reiterated statement by Inspector Cross that "the attack on the Hoe factory was evidently premeditated," his reason for this opinion being that a large number of missiles, such as iron bolts, iron bands, a hammer and a white lead can were found.

As it is not disputed that the employees of R. H. & Co. threw missiles at the funeral procession, is it not fair to presume that these bolts, bands, etc., were first thrown from the Hoe factory windows? W. G.

New York, Aug. 2.

ANOTHER SHAW STATEMENT.

Apparently It Means to Reiterate That He Is Not a 1904 Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—In view of the publication in THE SUN this morning of Secretary Shaw's attitude toward the Presidential nomination in 1904, the following supplementary statement was given out at the Secretary's office to-day:

"It is known that the Secretary at the time of Mr. McKinley's funeral, said to Secretary Wilson at Canton, and to Senator Cullum at Chicago, and others, that prior to the death of Mr. McKinley it was proper for any one so desired to play checkers with Mr. Roosevelt and beat him in the game if he could, but now that he had assumed the duties of his office, under these peculiar circumstances, he thought it essential that every Republican should do all he could to make his administration a success, and that no man could give him unequal support who was watching for an opportunity to undermine. He then told Secretary Wilson to say to President Roosevelt for him, that he so desired that Secretary Wilson would be no wire stretched across his pathway."

Secretary Shaw left Washington this afternoon for Manchester, N. H., where he will make a speech next week on behalf of the regular Republican candidate for Governor.

HIGHER TAX ON RAILROADS.

Montana Lifts Valuations There From \$15,000,000 to \$40,000,000.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 2.—The State Board of Equalization, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, which has the power to place the values upon roadbeds of railroads in the State for taxation purposes, has made a big increase in the assessed value of railroads. The board increased the valuation from \$15,000,000 last year to \$40,000,000.

The State Board was divided, the Secretary of State and Attorney-General being in a minority. Gov. Toole gives as his reason for advocating such a large increase in assessment of railroads that the formation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and the Northern and Burlington, the three principal roads in the State, were placed in the hands of the public in conception of the true value of those roads.

Railroad men are very bitter over the action of the board and threaten to resist the increase in the courts.

ANOTHER BOYS' CLUB.

House to Be Built in West Seventeenth Street by Theodore B. Starr.

The experiment of establishing boy's clubs in St. Bartholomew's Parish in East Forty-second street and in Second avenue near St. Mark's Church has proved so successful that a third clubhouse is to be built, this time by Theodore B. Starr. It will be located at 353 and 355 West Seventh street. It is to be five stories high, of brick and iron, and will be provided with a gymnasium, library, reading and dining rooms and a number of small club rooms. The building is to cost \$50,000.

The Negro Will Stay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The editorial in yesterday's SUN on "The Plan of a Virginia Philosopher" refers to the opinions entertained and expressed by many thinkers and writers of the Afro-American people concerning the negro's stay upon the American soil. The negro's stay upon the American soil seems to be one and the same the world over, and all reasoning to the contrary cannot make it otherwise.

The negro, like the white child, came in the world according to the same law, and both are subject to the same physical and mental sufferings. The philosopher therefore cannot hope to develop the negro as a separate people by diseases created by poor food and bad sanitary conditions in crowded cities, without the truth and harvest of the African race. The plan to send the negro to Africa and other places out of the United States seems to be a cruel and unjust plan and will sleep with those forgotten.

If the negro could live through the hardships of two and a half centuries, and then be sent to Africa, he would be a poor and a half-breed, and he would surely not exist now in these days of freedom and prosperity.

While this philosopher is plotting and planning for the degradation of the negro race, another Southern writer, as told in their improved condition in that section, Mr. Booker T. Washington speaks in the Boston Evening Transcript, and tells us that the negro, of their progress as property owners, of their success as merchants and of their wonderful transformation.

ROBERT W. CARTER.

MANHATTAN FIRE ALARM COMPANY.

ALBION H. CROSS, general superintendent.

New York, Aug. 2.

A New Wheat That Is Simply Great.

From the Kansas City World.

A number of farmers have experimented with the new wheat in western Kansas, and one of them is reported as saying that his wheat crop on 15th St. this year, under the best of conditions, yielded twenty bushels per acre. He figures a loss of five bushels per acre caused by heavy rains that delayed harvesting. His experience shows that the wheat would double the farmer's crop, and when rain comes it begins growing again as if nothing had hindered it.

A File for Suspenders.

He jauntily swung down the gay thoroughfare,
And he gave
To his trousers

A hitch.

A short waistband of apertures gal and fair,
As he gave
To his trousers

A hitch.

He thought on his faultless attire with a smile,
And gently he murmured, "I'm just in the style."
So he gave
To his trousers

A hitch.

He passed for a moment to light a cigar,
And he gave
To his trousers

A hitch.

He saw his best girl stepping down from a car,
He started to greet her, but he got far,
He gave
To his trousers

A hitch.

He said to himself, "For once I am in it,
I want to propose, but how shall I begin?"
And he gave
To his trousers

A hitch.

The next time they met, suspenders he wore,
And his trousers

Were found

No hitch.

She said, "Dear Jack, I've been thinking it over,
And I'm sure I don't feel quite the same as before."
And he gave
To his trousers

A hitch.